



Reportable Animal Diseases

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Michigan Department of Agriculture

Animal Industry Division

www.michigan.gov/mda

Michigan Department of Agriculture

Mission Statement

“To serve, promote, and protect the food, agriculture and economic interests of the people of the state of Michigan.”

Dan Wyant, Director

Animal Industry Division

Mission Statement

“The Animal Industry Division of the Michigan Department of Agriculture is committed to serving the people of the state and contributing to the accomplishment of the department’s mission by participating, in a leadership role, with representatives of the animal industry, universities, and other governmental agencies in the development and implementation of policies, standards, and programs. These are designed to help assure a strong, vigorous, and economically stable livestock industry through the control of intrastate and interstate movement of animals and animal products, with particular emphasis on those animal diseases having potentially harmful effects on human health. These programs are to assure proper and timely responses to toxic substance emergencies involving animals and animal products and to promote humane treatment of animals wherever they are found.”

Animal Industry Division

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Who Must Report Diseases?

Act No. 466 of the Public Acts of 1988, as amended, states that a person who discovers, suspects, or has reason to believe that animals are either affected with a reportable disease or contaminated with a toxic substance shall immediately report that fact, suspicion, or belief.

Disease Classifications

OIE List A Diseases

Diseases designated by the Office Internationale des Epizooties (OIE) as being: transmissible diseases which have the potential for very serious and rapid spread, irrespective of national borders, which are of serious socioeconomic or public health consequences and which are of major importance in the international trade of animals and animal products. List A diseases are given the following designation (A####), where # indicates a number, e.g. (A020).

OIE List B Diseases

Diseases designated by the Office Internationale des Epizooties (OIE) as being transmissible diseases which are considered to be of socioeconomic and/or public health importance in countries and which are significant in the international trade of animals and animal products. List B diseases are given the designation (B####), where # indicates a number, e.g., (B020).

Foreign Animal Diseases

Specific diseases of concern which do not currently exist in the United States. All accredited veterinarians are required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-trained Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to a standardized protocol, and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratories.

Other Diseases

Diseases of particular interest to animal industries in Michigan.

The Reportable Animal Disease List

Below is the list of Reportable Animal Diseases. The list includes disease names and a brief statement concerning the program for each disease. The statements are intended to be a guideline only and are not meant to be all inclusive. They are subject to change as circumstances dictate. The diseases are categorized by species, including: Any Species; Aquaculture; Avian; Bovine; Caprine/Ovine; Privately Owned Cervids; Equine; and Porcine. Diseases listed under "Any Species Diseases" are NOT repeated under individual species categories, so always refer to both lists when determining whether a disease is reportable or not. An "(N)" following a disease name indicate disease included in the National Animal Health Reporting System.

Any Species Diseases

Anthrax: (N) *Bacillus anthracis*, Splenic Fever, Charbon, Milzbrand. Quarantine, proper disposal, clean and disinfect premises, isolate animals, recommend vaccination program, control scavengers. Diagnosis may be made by clinical signs and demonstrations of bacillus organism on direct microscopic examination of blood smears. (B051)

Bluetongue: (N) Orbivirus. Presumptive diagnosis based upon clinical signs and positive serology (cELISA, SN). Definitive diagnosis requires virus isolation. (A090)

Brucellosis: (N) *Brucella spp.*, Contagious abortion, Bang's Disease. Cooperative USDA, APHIS, VS/ State eradication program. Canines: discuss public health significance and neutering with owner (see individual species). (B103)

Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia: (N) *Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides*. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (A060)

Echinococcosis / Hydatidosis: (N) Diagnose by finding proglottids or eggs in feces. (B053)

Exotic Myiasis: Fly larvae.

Foot and Mouth Disease: (N) Enterovirus, family Picornaviridae. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (A010)

Heartwater: (N) *Cowdria rumanantium*. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (B055)

Leptospirosis: (N) *Leptospira* spp. Presumptive diagnosis based on fourfold or greater increase of titer in paired serum samples using the MAT in non-vaccinated animals. Definitive diagnosis requires demonstration and identification of the organism in culture or via PCR, IHC, FA, or silver stain. (B056)

Lumpy Skin Disease: (N) Poxvirus. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (A070)

Malignant Catarrhal Fever: (N) Alcelaphine herpesvirus 1, sheep associated agent of MCF, Snotsiekte, Gangrenous Coryza. Presumptive diagnosis can be made based on serology (cELISA, SN, IFA) and/or characteristic histological lesions. Definitive diagnosis requires demonstration of the agent via virus isolation or PCR. (B114)

Paratuberculosis: (N) *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*, Johne's Disease. Presumptive diagnosis is based on compatible clinical signs and histopathology and/or serology (AGID, ELISA) or demonstration of acid-fast organisms in lesions. Definitive diagnosis requires demonstration of *M. paratuberculosis* by culture or PCR/DNA probe. Work cooperatively with private practitioners to encourage producers to participate in the National Voluntary Johne's Disease Control Program. (B059)

Peste des Petits Ruminants: Morbillivirus. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (A050)

Pseudorabies: (N) Herpesvirus, Aujeszky's Disease, Mad Itch. Definitive diagnosis is based on the results of USDA-approved serologic tests or virus isolation and identification and concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge. Positive premises quarantined. Cooperative federal-state-industry eradication program. (B052)

Rabies: (N) Lyssavirus. Diagnosis may be based on either a specific FA test (with or without mouse inoculation) or typical histopathologic lesions (Negri bodies). Positive animals are traced to owner and exposed people and animals. Work closely with MDCH and animal control officers. Quarantines are issued if necessary. Guidelines of the current Compendium of Animal Rabies Control prepared by the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians, Inc. are followed. (B058)

Rift Valley Fever: (N) Bunyavirus. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (A080)

Rinderpest: (N) Morbillivirus. (A040)

Screwworm: (N) *Cochliomyia (callitroga) hominivorax*. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. Quarantine afflicted animal(s). (B060)

Toxic Substance Contamination: Any substance, including drug residues, in a concentration which alone or in combination meet any of the following criteria are reportable: (1) Any suspected or known toxicities of unknown origin. (2) If the animal(s) affected is/are a potential source of toxicological contamination to humans or other animals. (3) If the source of the toxicological agent or exposure is potentially hazardous to humans or other animals.

Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE): Examples include, but are not limited to, the following diseases: Feline Spongiform Encephalopathy, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, Chronic Wasting Disease, Scrapie. See individual species.

Tuberculosis: (N) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *M. avium*, *M. bovis*, TB. Diagnosis is based upon positive skin tests, gross lesions at necropsy, histopathology, culture, and PCR tests. Cooperative state-federal eradication program for bovine, bison, and captive cervids. (B105) (B303)

Vesicular Stomatitis: Rhabdovirus. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (A020)

West Nile Virus Encephalitis: Arthropod borne flavivirus. Potential zoonosis from mosquitos to humans. Cooperative control program with Michigan Department of Community Health and local authorities.

Aquaculture Diseases (see also “Any Species Diseases”)

Epizootic Hematopoietic Necrosis: (N) Definitive diagnosis is based on virus isolation with confirmation by SN or immunological methods and the concurrence of State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge. (B413)

Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis: (N) Rhabdovirus, IHN. Definitive diagnosis is based on virus isolation with confirmation by SN or immunological methods and the concurrence of State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge. Acute infection of salmonids which is vertically transmitted, producing a high mortality in fry and fingerlings. (B405)

***Onchorhynchus masou* Virus Disease: (N)** Herpesvirus, Herpesvirosis of Salmonids. Definitive diagnosis is based on virus isolation with confirmation by SN or immunological methods and the concurrence of State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge. (B406)

Spring Viremia of Carp: (N) Rhabdovirus. Definitive diagnosis is based on virus isolation with confirmation by SN or immunological methods and the concurrence of State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge. (B404)

Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia: (N) Rhabdovirus, Egte Disease, VHS. Acute virulent disease of rainbow trout of all ages. Definitive diagnosis is based on virus isolation with confirmation by SN or immunological methods and the concurrence of State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge. (B401)

Avian Diseases (see also “Any Species Diseases”)

Avian Infectious Bronchitis: (N) Coronavirus. Presumptive diagnosis can be made on the basis of serology, but a definitive diagnosis requires isolation of the virus. (B301)

Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT): (N) Herpesvirus.

Clinical disease or lesions compatible with wild-type ILT virus confirmed by either histologic demonstration of intranuclear inclusion bodies or electron microscopic demonstration of typical viral particles and virus isolation. For chickens, a flock owner eradication and control program; for turkeys, a cooperative USDA-NPIP eradication program. (B302)

Avian Influenza: (N) Orthomyxovirus. FOREIGN ANIMAL

DISEASE. Quarantine, eradication, clean and disinfect. State and USDA, APHIS, VS involvement depending upon serotype and pathogenicity. (A150)

Avian Tuberculosis: (N) *Mycobacterium avium*. Presumptive diagnosis is based on demonstration of acid-fast bacilli in smears or sections from affected tissues. Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of the organism by culture. (B303)

Chlamydiosis (pet birds): (N) *Chlamydia psittaci*, ornithosis.

Presumptive diagnosis may be made based on serology (CF, ELISA), immunofluorescence, or immunohistochemical examination of swabs or tissues. Isolation and identification of *C. psittaci* is required for definitive diagnosis. Positive and suspected cases are investigated. Owners and sources are counseled on husbandry, treatment, prevention, and public health concerns. MDCH notified as appropriate. (B312)

Chlamydiosis (poultry): (N) *Chlamydia psittaci*, ornithosis.

Presumptive diagnosis may be made based on serology (CF, ELISA), immunofluorescence, or immunohistochemical examination of swabs or tissues. Isolation and identification of *C. psittaci* is required for definitive diagnosis. Public health significance. Quarantine, depopulate, clean and disinfect premises. (B312)

Duck Virus Enteritis: (N) Herpesvirus, DVE, Duck Plague.

Presumptive diagnosis can be made on the basis of gross and histopathologic lesions, with the demonstration of intranuclear inclusion bodies. Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of the DVE virus. Affects domestic and wild species. Quarantine, depopulate, clean and disinfect premises. USDA, APHIS, VS involvement. (B305)

Duck Virus Hepatitis: (N) Picornavirus, Astrovirus, DVH.

Diagnosis can be made on the basis of characteristic gross and microscopic lesions and demonstration of the agent. Quarantine and recommend vaccination program for control. (B304)

Equine Encephalomyelitis: Togavirus. Cooperative program with MDCH and DNR. Quarantine and possible depopulate. Mosquito control is important. (B204)

Exotic Newcastle Disease: (N) Paramyxovirus. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. See Newcastle Disease. (A160)

Fowl Cholera: (N) *Pasteurella multocida*, avian pasteurellosis. Presumptive diagnosis can be made based on clinical signs, gross lesions and/or the microscopic demonstration of bipolar staining bacteria in smears from affected tissues. Definitive diagnosis is made on the basis of compatible clinical signs or lesions and the isolation and identification of *P. multocida*. (B306)

Fowl Pox: (N) Avipoxvirus. Presumptive diagnosis can be made by demonstration of cytoplasmic inclusion bodies with the morphology of poxvirus. Definitive diagnosis requires isolation of the poxvirus. (B307)

Fowl Typhoid: (N) *Salmonella gallinarum*. Flocks are monitored by serology (agglutination test). Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of *S. gallinarum*. Cooperative program with USDA-National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP). Quarantine, depopulate, and eradicate. (B308)

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza: Orthomyxovirus, Fowl Plague. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. See Avian Influenza. (A150)

Infectious Avian Encephalomyelitis: Picornavirus, Epidemic Tumor. Primarily chickens, turkeys, pheasants, and coturnix quail. Characterized by incoordination and tremors, especially of the head and neck in chicks and, in hens, a drop in egg production and hatchability.

Infectious Bursal Disease: (N) Birnavirus, Gumboro Disease. Diagnosis of clinical disease is based on characteristic signs and lesions. Definitive diagnosis requires virus isolation and serotyping using virus neutralization along with cross protection tests. (B309)

Marek's Disease: (N) Herpesvirus. Diagnosis of clinical disease can be based on characteristic clinical history, signs, gross pathology, and histopathology. (B310)

***Mycoplasma gallisepticum*: (N)** MG, PPLO Infection, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Infectious Sinusitis. Flocks are monitored using serology (plate agglutination, ELISA confirmed by HI). Isolation and identification of *M. gallisepticum* is definitive. (B311)

Newcastle Disease: Paramyxovirus (velogenic, mesogenic, lentogenic), avian pneumoencephalitis. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (A160)

Paramyxovirus: All paramyxoviruses in addition to Newcastle Disease. For pigeon paramyxovirus, recommend vaccination program.

Pullorum Disease: (N) *Salmonella pullorum*. Flocks are monitored by serology (agglutination test). Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of *S. pullorum*. Cooperative program with USDA-NPIP and Michigan State University. Quarantine, depopulate, eradicate. (B313)

***Salmonella enteritidis enteritidis*:** Reportable only if one of the following has occurred: (1) If egg-associated human outbreak confirmed by MDCH. (2) Clinical disease in flock. (3) Poultry flock outbreak trace through NPIP has occurred. Cooperative USDA-state program. However, all phage type 4 suspicions or diagnoses must be reported, regardless of origin.

Vulvovaginitis: (N) Bovine Herpesvirus - 1. Presumptive diagnosis can be based on serology (ELISA or VN) in unvaccinated animals. Definitive diagnosis requires detection of the virus by VI, IFA, IHC, in situ hybridization or PCR. (B110)

Listeriosis: *Listeria monocytogenes*, Listerellosis, Circling Disease. Dairy Only. Owner contacted regarding public health significance. MDA, Food and Dairy Division notified. No quarantine issued.

Bovine Diseases (see also “Any Species Diseases”)

Anaplasmosis: (N) *Anaplasma caudatum*, *A. centrale*, *A. marginale*, *A. ovis*. Diagnosis can be based on either serology (CF, card agglutination, IFA, ELISA, or rMSP5-cELISA) or identification of the causative organism on Giemsa or Wright's-Giemsa stained blood smear, PCR or nested PCR. (B101)

Babesiosis: (N) *Babesia bovis*, *B. bigemina*, Texas Fever, Tick Fever, Piroplasmosis. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (B102)

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy: (N) Prion disease, BSE. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (B115)

Cysticercosis: (N) *Cysticercus bovis*. Demonstration of the *Taenia saginata* metacestode stages in striated muscle. (B106)

Dermatophilosis: (N) *Dermatophilus congolensis*. Diagnosis may be made by the culture and identification of *D. congolensis*, microscopic observation of typical organisms in scabs or exudates, or the use of specific antisera for FA testing. (B107)

Enzootic Bovine Leukosis: (N) Bovine Leukosis Virus.

Presumptive diagnosis can be based on serology (AGID or ELISA). Definitive diagnosis requires demonstration of the agent (VI, PCR, IHC) and/or typical histologic lesions. (B108)

Genital Campylobacteriosis: (N) *Campylobacter fetus venerealis*. Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of *C. fetus* ssp. *venerealis*. (B104)

Hemorrhagic Septicemia: (N) *Pasteurella multocida* serotypes B2 and E2, Asiatic type 1 Shipping Fever, HS. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of *P. multocida* and serotyping as either B/Asian or E/African serotypes. (B109)

Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis / Infectious Pustular

Vulvovaginitis: (N) Bovine Herpesvirus - 1. Presumptive diagnosis can be based on serology (ELISA or VN) in unvaccinated animals. Definitive diagnosis requires detection of the virus by VI, IFA, IHC, in situ hybridization or PCR. (B110)

Listeriosis: *Listeria monocytogenes*, Listerellosis, Circling Disease. Dairy Only. Owner contacted regarding public health significance. MDA, Food and Dairy Division notified. No quarantine issued.

Salmonella typhimurium DT104: Salmonellosis caused by

Salmonella typhimurium phase type DT104. Potential human health implications. Owner contacted regarding public health significance and zoonotic control mechanisms implemented.

Scabies: *Sarcoptes scabiei* var *bovis*, Barn Itch. USDA program. Quarantine, dipping program.

Theileriosis: (N) *Theileria annulata*, *T. parva*. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (B111)

Trichomoniasis: (N) Definitive diagnosis may be made by identification of *Tritrichomonas (Trichomonas) foetus* by either direct microscopic exam, in vitro cultivation, or PCR testing. (B112)

Trypanosomiasis: (N) *Trypanosoma congolense*, *T. vivax*, *T. brucei brucei*. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (B113)

Caprine/Ovine Diseases (see also “Any Species Diseases”)

Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis: (N) Compatible clinical signs plus positive serology (AGID or ELISA) or compatible clinical signs and histopathology at necropsy. (B153)

Caseous Lymphadenitis: *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*.

Contagious Agalactia of Sheep and Goats: (N) *Mycoplasma agalactiae*, *M. capricolum*, *M. putrefaciens*, *M. mycoides subsp. mycoides* LC. Diagnosis is based on isolation and identification of any one of the causative organisms. Any outbreak resembling the classical Mediterranean condition should be treated as a foreign animal disease. (B154)

Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia: (N) *Mycoplasma capricolum capripneumoniae*. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (B155)

Enzootic Abortion of Ewes: (N) *Chlamydia psittaci*, Ovine Psitticosis. Compatible clinical history plus compatible histopathology, positive FA test, positive ELISA, or isolation *and* identification of *C. psittaci*. (B156)

Goat and Sheep Pox: (N) Poxvirus. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (A100)

Listeriosis: Dairy Goats Only. See Bovine Diseases.

Maedi-Visna / Ovine Progressive Pneumonia: (N) Lentivirus. Diagnosis is based on compatible clinical signs plus positive AGID serology or compatible clinical signs and histopathology at necropsy. (B161)

Nairobi Sheep Disease: (N) Nairovirus. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (B158)**Ovine Epididymitis: (N)** *Brucella ovis*. Isolation and identification of causative agent. (B151)

Ovine Pulmonary Adenomatosis: (N) Causal agent is unknown - possibly retrovirus or herpesvirus. Compatible clinical signs plus gross pathology and histopathology. (B157)

Q-Fever: *Coxiella burnetti*, reportable to NAHRS. (B057)

Salmonella: *Salmonella Abortus Ovis* (B159)

Scrapie: (N) Prion disease. Diagnosis is based on clinical signs plus compatible histopathology or IHC and concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and the USDA’s Area Veterinarian-in-Charge. Flock quarantined and flock plan implemented. (B160)

Equine Diseases (see also “Any Species Diseases”)

African Horse Sickness: (N) Orbivirus. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (A110)

Contagious Equine Metritis: (N) *Taylorella equigenitalis*.

Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of causative agent and the concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge. (B201)

Dourine: (N) *Trypanosoma equiperdum*. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. Quarantine. (B202)

Epizootic Lymphangitis: (N) *Histoplasma farciminosum*. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (B203)

Equine Encephalomyelitis: (N) Togavirus. Eastern EE, Western EE. Presumptive diagnosis may be made based on compatible clinical signs and serology (HI titers of 1:40 or greater, SN titers of 1:10 or greater). Definitive diagnosis requires virus isolation and identification. Suspect animals quarantined. MDCH notified with USDA, APHIS, VS involvement. (B204)

Equine Infectious Anemia: (N) Lentivirus, Swamp Fever, EIA. Presumptive diagnosis may be based on serology using a USDA-approved test (SA-ELISA, c-ELISA, or AGID). Definitive diagnosis requires confirmation testing with a USDA-approved AGID test, an epidemiologic investigation by a State or Federal Veterinarian. Quarantine positive and suspect animals, discuss isolation/segregation and procedures for quarantine/removal, test exposed and suspected animals. (B205)

Equine Influenza: (N) Virus Type A. Presumptive diagnosis is based on compatible clinical signs and serologic testing (AGID, ELISA). Definitive diagnosis is based on compatible histologic lesions and demonstration of the agent via VI, FA, IHC. (B206)

Equine Piroplasmiasis: (N) *Babesia caballi*, *B. equi*. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (B207)

Equine Rhinopneumonitis: (N) Equine Herpesvirus 1 and 4. Presumptive diagnosis based on histologic lesions (inclusion bodies) and/or a positive FA. Definitive diagnosis requires either virus isolation and identification, or a fourfold increase in titer in paired serum samples on the SN test. (B208)

Equine Viral Arteritis: (N) Arterivirus, Equine Typhoid, Epizootic Cellulitis, Pinkeye. Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of the virus. Equids that are epidemiologically linked to a positive animal may be considered positive if they exhibit a SN titer of 1:4 or greater. (B211)

Horse Mange: (N) Definitive diagnosis requires identification of the *Sarcoptes* mite from specimens. (B213)

Horse Pox: (N) FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (B210)

Japanese Encephalitis: (N) Japanese Encephalitis Virus (Flavivirus). FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (B212)

Surra: (N) *Trypanosoma evansi*. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (B214)

Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis: (N) Togavirus. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (B215)

Porcine Diseases (see also “Any Species Diseases”)

African Swine Fever: (N) Iridovirus. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (A120)

Atrophic Rhinitis: (N) *Bordetella bronchiseptica*, *Pasteurella multocida*. Definitive diagnosis is based on clinical signs, gross lesions, and isolation of *B. bronchiseptica* and/or *P. multocida*. (B251)

Babesiosis: (N) *Babesia perroncitoi*, *B. trautmanni*. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE.

Cysticercosis: (N) *Cysticercus cellulosae*. Demonstration of the *Taenia solium* metacestodes in striated muscle. (B252)

Enterovirus Encephalomyelitis: (N) Neurotropic enterovirus. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (B256)

Hog Cholera: (N) Pestivirus, Classical Swine Fever. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (A130)

Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome: (N) Arterivirus. Presumptive diagnosis is based on seroconversion (USDA approved ELISA, IFA or SN tests) in non-vaccinated animals. Definitive diagnosis requires typical histological lesions and virus isolation characterization in herds using modified-live vaccines. (B257)

Swine Vesicular Disease: (N) Enterovirus, SVD. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE. (A030)

Transmissible Gastroenteritis: (N) Coronavirus. Diagnosis is based on clinical signs and typical histopathological lesions and/or antigen detection using either FA testing or IHC. (B254)

Trichinellosis: (N) *Trichinella spiralis*. Presumptive diagnosis may be based on serologic testing (ELISA). Definitive diagnosis requires direct visualization of *T. spiralis* using either the trichinoscope method or the digestion method. (B255)

Vesicular Exanthema: (N) Caliciviruses. FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE.

Privately Owned Cervid Diseases (see also “Any Species Diseases”)

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD): Prion disease.

Appendix A - Index of Diseases

African Horse Sickness: equine
African Swine Fever: porcine
Anaplasmosis: bovine
Anthrax: any species
Atrophic Rhinitis: porcine
Avian Infectious Bronchitis: avian
Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis: avian
Avian Influenza: avian
Avian Tuberculosis: avian
Babesiosis: bovine, porcine
Bluetongue: any species
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy: bovine
Brucellosis: any species
Caprine Arthritis / Encephalitis: caprine, ovine
Caseous Lymphadenitis: caprine, ovine
Chlamydiosis (pet birds, poultry): avian
Chronic Wasting Disease: cervids
Contagious Agalactia of Sheep and Goats: caprine, ovine
Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia: any species
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia: caprine, ovine
Contagious Equine Metritis: equine
Cysticercosis: bovine, porcine
Dermatophilosis: bovine
Dourine: equine
Duck Virus Enteritis: avian
Duck Virus Hepatitis: avian
Echinococcus / Hydatidosis: any species
Enterovirus Encephalomyelitis: porcine
Enzootic Abortion of Ewes: caprine, ovine
Enzootic Bovine Leukosis: bovine
Epizootic Hematopoietic Necrosis: aquaculture
Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease: cervids
Epizootic Lymphangitis: equine
Equine Encephalomyelitis: avian, equine
Equine Infectious Anemia: equine
Equine Influenza: equine
Equine Piroplasmiasis: equine
Equine Rhinopneumonitis: equine
Equine Viral Arteritis: equine
Exotic Myiasis: any species
Foot and Mouth Disease: any species
Fowl Cholera: avian
Fowl Pox: avian
Fowl Typhoid: avian
Genital Campylobacteriosis: bovine
Glanders: any species
Goat and Sheep Pox: caprine, ovine
Heartwater: any species
Hemorrhagic Septicemia: bovine
Hog Cholera: porcine
Horse Mange: equine
Horse Pox: equine
Infectious Avian Encephalomyelitis: avian
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis / Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis: bovine
Infectious Bursal Disease: avian
Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis: aquaculture
Japanese Encephalitis: equine
Leptospirosis: any species
Listeriosis: bovine, caprine, ovine

Lumpy Skin Disease: any species
Maedi-Visna / Ovine Progressive Pneumonia: caprine, ovine
Malignant Catarrhal Fever: any species
Marek's Disease: avian
Mycoplasma gallisepticum: avian
Nairobi Sheep Disease: caprine, ovine
Newcastle Disease: avian
***Onchorhynchus masou* Virus Disease:** aquaculture
 Ovine Epididymitis: ovine
Ovine Pulmonary Adenomatosis: caprine, ovine
Paramyxovirus: avian
Paratuberculosis: any species
Peste des Petits Ruminants: any species
Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome: porcine
Pseudorabies: any species
Pullorum Disease: avian
Q-Fever: caprine, ovine
Rabies: any species
Rift Valley Fever: any species
Rinderpest: any species
Salmonella enteritidis enteritidis: avian
 Salmonella typhimurium DT 104: bovine
Salmonellosis: caprine, ovine
Scabies: bovine, caprine, ovine
Scrapie: caprine, ovine
Screwworm: any species
Spring Viremia of Carp: aquaculture
Surra: equine
Swine Vesicular Disease: porcine
Theileriosis: bovine
Toxic Substance Contamination: any species
Transmissible Gastroenteritis: porcine
Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy: any species
Trichinellosis: porcine
Trichomoniasis: bovine
Trypanosomiasis: bovine
Tuberculosis: any species
Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis: equine
Vesicular Exanthema: porcine
Vesicular Stomatitis: any species
Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia: aquaculture
West Nile Virus: any species

Appendix B - OIE List A Diseases

African Horse Sickness
 African Swine Fever
 Avian Influenza
 Bluetongue
 Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
 Exotic Newcastle Disease
 Foot and Mouth Disease
 Goat and Sheep Pox
 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Fowl Plague)
 Hog Cholera
 Lumpy Skin Disease
 Newcastle Disease
 Peste des Petits Ruminants
 Rift Valley Fever
 Rinderpest
 Swine Vesicular Disease
 Vesicular Stomatitis

Appendix C - OIE List B Diseases

Anaplasmosis
Anthrax
Atrophic Rhinitis
Avian Infectious Bronchitis
Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis
Avian Tuberculosis
Babesiosis
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
Bovine Tuberculosis
Brucellosis
Caprine Arthritis / Encephalitis
Chlamydiosis (pet birds/poultry) (avian)
Contagious Agalactia of Sheep and Goats
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia
Contagious Equine Metritis
Cysticercosis
Dermatophilosis
Dourine
Duck Virus Enteritis
Duck Virus Hepatitis
Echinococcosis / Hydatidosis
Enterovirus Encephalomyelitis
Enzootic Abortion of Ewes
Enzootic Bovine Leukosis
Epizootic Hematopoietic Necrosis
Epizootic Lymphangitis
Equine Encephalomyelitis (Eastern or Western)
Equine Infectious Anemia
Equine Influenza (Virus Type A)
Equine Piroplasmiasis
Equine Rhinopneumonitis (EHV-1 and EHV-4)
Equine Viral Arteritis
Fowl Cholera
Fowl Pox
Fowl Typhoid
Genital Campylobacteriosis
Glanders
Heartwater
Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Horse Mange
Horse Pox
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis / Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis
Infectious Bursal Disease
Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis
Japanese Encephalitis
Leptospirosis
Maedi-Visna / Ovine Progressive Pneumonia
Malignant Catarrhal Fever
Marek's Disease
Mycoplasma gallisepticum
Nairobi Sheep Disease
Onchorhynchus masou Virus Disease
Ovine Epididymitis
Ovine Pulmonary Adenomatosis
Paratuberculosis
Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome
Pseudorabies
Pullorum Disease

Q-Fever
Rabies
Salmonella abortus ovis
Scrapie
Screwworm
Spring Viremia of Carp
Surra
Theileriosis
Transmissible Gastroenteritis
Trichinellosis
Trichomoniasis
Trypanosomiasis
Tuberculosis
Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis
Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia

Appendix D - Foreign Animal Diseases

African Horse Sickness
African Swine Fever
Avian Influenza
Babesiosis
Bluetongue
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia
Dourine
Enterovirus Encephalomyelitis
Epizootic Lymphangitis
Equine Piroplasmiasis
Exotic Newcastle Disease
Foot and Mouth Disease
Glanders
Goat and Sheep Pox
Heartwater
Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Fowl Plague)
Hog Cholera
Horse Pox
Japanese Encephalitis
Lumpy Skin Disease
Nairobi Sheep Disease
Newcastle Disease
Peste des Petits Ruminants
Rift Valley Fever
Rinderpest
Screwworm
Sheep Pox
Surra
Swine Vesicular Disease
Theileriosis
Trypanosomiasis
Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis
Vesicular Exanthema
Vesicular Stomatitis

Appendix E

Commonly Used Laboratories

Michigan State University
Diagnostic Center for Population and Animal Health
P.O. Box 30076, Lansing, Michigan 48909-7576
(517) 353-1683

Michigan Department of Agriculture
Laboratory Division
1615 South Harrison Road, East Lansing, Michigan 48823
(517) 337-5040

Testing for specific MDA program and regulatory diseases only.

United States Department of Agriculture, APHIS, VS
National Veterinary Services Laboratories
(517) 324-5289

Collection, submission, and analysis of all Foreign Animal Disease specimens must go through the USDA, APHIS, VS, AVIC, located in East Lansing, Michigan. Specimen analysis will take place at the National Veterinary Services Laboratories.

Where to Report Diseases

The State Veterinarian's office should be contacted:

Dr. Joan M. Arnoldi, State Veterinarian & Division Director
Michigan Department of Agriculture
Animal Industry Division
P.O. Box 30017, Lansing, MI 48909
Telephone: (517) 373-1077
Email: arnoldijm@michigan.gov
Fax: (517) 373-6015

Or the USDA Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) Office:

Reed E. Macarty, DVM, AVIC
USDA, APHIS, VS
3001 Coolidge Road, Suite 125, E. Lansing, MI 48823-6337
Telephone: (517) 324-5290
Email: reed.e.macarty@aphis.usda.gov
Fax: (517) 324-5289